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NO IMMEDIATE DANGER OF WAR

39 Dead In Air Disaster

New York, Oct. 3.

An American Overseas Airlines four-engine DC-4, carrying 31 passengers, including three infants, crashed in flames on a hillside near Stephenville, Newfoundland, today.

According to the U.S. Coast Guard there are not likely to be any survivors.

All 31 passengers and the crew of eight are registered under American addresses, according to the company, which said that 19 were en route from New York to Frankfurt, nine from New York to Berlin and three from New York to Amsterdam.

The United States Coast Guard said that a flying Fortress had been dispatched to the scene from Argentia, Newfoundland. A helicopter from Gander was also being rushed to the scene.

An American Overseas Airlines company spokesman said that the plane left Stephenville at 8:24 GMT and crashed about 10 minutes later.

This was the second crash in the same vicinity within a month following the Belgian Sabena airliner crash 22 miles south-west of Gander on Sept. 19 in which 27 were killed.—Associated Press.

R.A.F. Liaison Mission Over

Singapore, Oct. 3.

A Lincoln bomber, carrying the Royal Air Force Central Bomber Establishment's first overseas liaison mission, landed here today on its homeward journey to Britain.

Under the leadership of Group-Captain S. C. Elworthy, a New Zealander, the mission has been on a five-week tour of the Far East to discuss bomber tactics and problems with the Royal Air Force commands overseas, the Australian Air Force and the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

After discussions here, the Lincoln aircraft leaves for Ceylon on Tuesday.—Router.

Right Wing Critic Of Red Manoeuvres

London, Oct. 2.

Strong criticism of the Russian attitude at the Paris Conference is expressed in the October issue of the Right Wing monthly "National Review" in an article headed "Paris Wrangle."

Describing the conference as "the arena in which two of the world's conceptions of life confront one another," the "Review" says: "The Russian objective is not peace but expansion. The measure of the Paris conference's success will be the extent to which the Russian expansion can be slowed down and checked."

Asserting that sharper and more bitter attacks had been made by members of the "Russian bloc" upon their former partners than their former foes, the article says: "Though no shots are being fired few can doubt there is total war."

The writer thinks a better understanding of Russia and Russian purposes is needed and he adds: "The strong position which the Russian holds now is due to the failure or unwillingness of the West to understand what is going on."

"Any open expression of such thought was looked upon as extremely bad form, but in the Paris conference it was openly expressed by Mr. James Byrnes."

Quoting the American Secretary of State on different issues at the conference, the "Review" says he clearly demonstrated the economic and political sides of the Russian drive.

"The Soviet attitude toward the smaller states varies according to the extent to which they harmonize to the Russian viewpoint," it observes.

It adds: "There is no consistency here in logic, but there is in objective opposition in time to the Russian pretensions in one way in which another world war, another way of survival for the Western conception of life, can be avoided."—Router.

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Mr. Byrnes Endorses Statement By Stalin

Encirclement Of Soviet Denied

Paris, Oct. 3.

Speaking in Paris today, Mr. James Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, stated that he heartily agreed with Marshal Stalin that there was no immediate danger of war. Then he added: "I hope that this statement will put an end to the unwarranted charges that any nation or group of nations is seeking to encircle the Soviet Union or that the responsible leaders of the Soviet Union so believe."

"I hope also that this statement will put an end to the unwarranted charges that the United States is seeking to use its possession of the atomic bomb as a threat of force against the Soviet Union or that the responsible leaders of Russia so believe."

"I do not believe that any responsible official of any Government wants war. The world has had enough of war. The difficulty is that while no nation wants war, nations may pursue policies or courses of action which lead to war. Nations may seek political and economic advantages which they cannot obtain without war. That is why, if we wish to avoid war, we must deny not only war but the things which lead to war."

It was Mr. Byrnes' first public speech since the stability of the United States foreign policy was called in question by the speech by Mr. Henry Wallace, then Secretary for Commerce, in New York last month.

Isolation Dead

Mr. Byrnes, who was speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the American Club of Paris, said that America was proud of her contributions to the two world wars.

"But America is not proud of the course she followed after the victory of 1918," he added.

"From Pearl Harbor, America learned too late that this was one world and that she could not isolate herself from that world."

"America is determined this time not to retreat into a policy of isolation. We are determined this time to cooperate in maintaining peace. The policies inaugurated by the late President Roosevelt have been consistently followed by his successor, President Truman."

"He has consistently urged the carrying out in the liberated and ex-enemy territories of Europe of the policies agreed to by the heads of Government at Yalta, at the instance of President Roosevelt."

"Our" Policy

"President Truman has recently made known to the world in the most convincing manner possible

BYRNES SEES MOLOTOV

Paris, Oct. 3.

United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes conferred for nearly two hours today with V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, at the headquarters of the Russian delegation to the Peace Conference.

An American source said that the meeting was held at Mr. Byrnes' request, but declined to state the reasons for the meeting or the subjects discussed.

The source added that Lt.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Ambassador to Moscow and a member of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, would leave Paris for Moscow tomorrow "for personal reasons."—Associated Press.

Germans Want Nazis

Nuernberg, Oct. 3.

An appeal for clemency was lodged with the Allied Control Council today by the counsel for Martin Bormann, Hitler's 45-year-old deputy, who was sentenced to death by the International Military Tribunal in his absence on Tuesday.

Bormann has been missing since the fall of the Nazi regime.

His appeal was lodged by Dr. Friedrich Bergold and was the first to be received but two days still remain for other condemned men to put forward pleas for clemency.

Lord Justice Lawrence, when pronouncing sentence on Bormann said the fact that he was believed to be dead was no conclusive proof.

The Chief Prosecutor of the Nuernberg German Purge Court has issued a warrant against Herr Von Papen, Dr. Schacht and Hans Fritzsche, the three Nazis acquitted at the war crimes trial.

The German criminal police this morning surrounded the Palace of Justice and blocked all entrances and expects to arrest the three men when they leave the building.—Router.

Too Filthy For Words

Moscow, Oct. 3.

Journalist David Zaslavsky, writing in "Pravda" today, denied what he described as a "filthy, sly" article in the "New Times" magazine in London, which said that the story was first published in Brazil, then Denmark.

"The birthplace of this silly invention was Paris or London, but it is being handed out through newspapers in such removed places as the Balearic Islands and the Azores," Zaslavsky wrote.

The magazine "New Times" today accused "reactionary circles in Anglo-Saxon countries" of spreading untrue reports of the manufacture of secret weapons in the Soviet zone of Germany. The magazine also criticized the United States for what it termed "interfering" in the affairs of independent nations and opening its doors to Fascist adventurers.—Associated Press.

Japanese Plan To Utilise Generalissimo As Puppet

Tokyo, Oct. 3.

Japan decided in 1940 that the United States must be pushed back to the Hawaiian frontier and that Nippon would take possession of Guam and the Philippines, the Tribunal was told.

A memorandum issued in September of that year by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka disclosed that Japan thought it could force Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to become its puppet and rule French Indo-China and Burma, and be directed by Tokyo.

In contrast with the much quoted Tanaka memorial, this policy statement said that Japan promised "the preservation of the British Empire, including Australia and New Zealand." The document said that Japan was determined that Britain should return Hong Kong, British Malaya and the Straits Settlements to "race to East Asia" and upon her refusal, start a war.

Britain also was to be required, after her surrender to Germany, to remove all defense installations at Singapore, said the plan.

Japan also decided that it would "impose its domination" on the United States, and cause France to renounce her sovereignty in the Pacific Islands after which Generalissimo

Shanghai Spy Trial Opens

Shanghai, Oct. 3.

The trial of Ludwig Ehrhardt and 26 Nazi associates of the "Bureau Ehrhardt" opened here today before the American military commission.

According to the evidence of the first witness, Ludwig Sleikin, former head of Nazi Navy Intelligence in the Far East, Nazi spies there cracked a check on all troop movements in the Pacific and maintained agents at all important Far Eastern ports from Dairen to Manila.

After the resignation of witness, Ehrhardt became head of the Far Eastern intelligence bureau which acted under direct orders of the German High Command.

Sleikin also revealed that as the High Command had no respect for the Japanese Intelligence, they ordered him to keep the work secret from the Japanese.

Second witness, Hermann Erben, who worked in the Bureau Ehrhardt, testified that he was interned in the Pootung camp from May 1943 to August 1945 as part of his job at the request of the Bureau Ehrhardt for intelligence purposes.

He further stated positively that after the German surrender the Bureau Ehrhardt continued to operate as before.

The trial is proceeding.—Our Own Correspondent.

War Games In Arctic

Washington, Oct. 3.

The Army announced today that a group of B-29's, with fighter complement, will operate in Alaska during the next six months for Arctic training.

It also said that Superfortresses may replace B-17's for occupational duty in Europe.

The Europe reference followed by only two days Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal's declaration that American Naval forces are in the Mediterranean to help carry out American foreign policy.

After the training is completed, the bombers and fighters will be replaced by other units undergoing cold weather experience.—Associated Press.

IKE ASTONISHED

Culzean Castle, Scotland, Oct. 3.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, asked to comment on the Nuernberg sentence on Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, said "I was a little astonished that they found it so easy to deal with a military man. I should have thought the military would have provided a special problem."—Associated Press.

SIBERIAN QUAKE

Pasadena, Oct. 3.

Two moderately intense earthquakes of two shocks each were recorded today.

The centre is believed to be in the vicinity of Kamchatka peninsula, Siberia.—Associated Press.

Strongest Soviet Attack On U.S.

London, Oct. 3.

The Moscow newspaper "Trud" declared today that American mediation by General George C. Marshall resulted in a Chinese civil war in which fighting is being waged on a larger scale than at any time since 1927.

The "Trud" article by commentator Alexandrov, distributed in London by Tass, was the strongest Soviet attack on United States policies in China since

MOSLEM CHANGE OF MIND?

New Delhi, Oct. 3.

M. A. Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, conferred with Viceroy Lord Wavell yesterday for 50 minutes, and sources close to Jinnah said there is an even chance that there will be eventual League participation in the interim government.

Jinnah said only that he expected to meet the Viceroy again. It was their fourth meeting in recent days.—Associated Press.

Imports Glut In Hong Kong

(By Margaret Bradbury)

Hong Kong now has a glut of almost all kinds of imported stocks far out of proportion with present market demands.

Since the re-opening of the Colony to overseas shipping, the city has experienced a boom in trade, mainly because the pent up purchasing power of the population during the war demanded indiscriminate buying from overseas. But continued large scale importation of commodities has resulted in an accumulation of large warehouse stores while public requirements have naturally diminished.

Prices are tending to drop, and it is likely that they will continue to a point where the situation will be similar to when the Colony was a highly competitive market.

In an interview with a prominent Hong Kong businessman yesterday I was told: "The price controls which are being imposed by the Hong Kong Government are a step in the right direction. But danger does lie in the fact the cost of labour will not follow the trend of prices, although prices go down, labour rates will continue to go up."

Colony's Future

Asked about views on the future development of the Colony as a trade centre, the businessman replied: "If Hong Kong is to keep its important position, sooner or later there must be a slackening of exchange control in relation to the cost of prices, although prices go down, labour rates will continue to go up."

When both importers and the consuming public have re-adjusted their ideas and values to the average post-war demand, the general signs show that on the whole the Colony is in for a good period of steady trade.

Indirect Buying

Within the next six months numerous small firms which mushroomed up in the last war are likely to fade out against the organized competition of large concerns. This will probably result in preventing a great deal of "indirect buying" which is one of the main reasons why American manufactured goods sell at abnormally high costs in Hong Kong, when compared to the prices at which the same commodities are sold on the American market.

"Indirect buying," used by several small traders who obtain their requirements through a line of contacts—is mostly confined to America as far as the Hong Kong market is concerned.

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Marines' New Deal

Plymouth, Oct. 3.

Experiments are being carried out which may revolutionise the barracks-room life of the Royal Marines, to bring reforms similar to those introduced in the Army.

For the past month, men of two companies here have been given new conditions.

Steel kit lockers, single beds instead of two-tier bunks, bedside tables and door mats are among the amenities.

Heavy clothes and netting have been included in the experiment but more likely these will be reserved for communal rooms, one for each company.—Router.

U.S. After RAF Speed Record

Washington, Oct. 3.

The United States Army, which lost the world distance flying record to the United States Navy's "Arcadia" in a race from Australia to Columbia, Ohio, a distance of over 11,000 miles, will attempt to improve on the British speed record probably later this week.

The Army Air Forces have prepared two jet planes for a double attack on the 910 miles per hour record.

A Lockheed P-80 "Shooting Star" and a Republic P-47 "Thunderbolt" will make the attempts, to be held at Muroc, California.

The Army relinquished the distance record when the Navy's new plane, "Arcadia," flew 11,240 miles non-stop from Perth, Australia to Columbia, Ohio, while an Army B-29 waited for favourable weather in Honolulu, before attempting to fly to Calif., a mere 10,200 miles as compared to the Navy record.

If and when the B-29 leaves Honolulu, it is not expected to attempt to improve on the Navy's distance record.—Associated Press.

"NORMANDY" JUST JUNK

Washington, Oct. 3.

The fire-riddled "Normandy," once one of the world's largest and fastest liners, will bring \$100,000 as junk. The Maritime Commission announced today that it had accepted the bid of a New York firm to convert the ship to scrap.

The \$60,000,000 "Normandy" acquired from the French, was being converted into a troopship when it caught fire in New York on Feb. 9, 1942 and was damaged. The Navy rejected her but it was decided that restoration would not justify the cost.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

General Situation:—An intense anticyclone is over China, and another lies to the east of Japan. A depression is moving east across the Sea of Japan and a cold front extends from it to the lower Yangtze Valley. Pressure is high over Siam and over the Caroline Islands.

Today's forecast:—Moderate East winds, probably freshening later from NE. Cloudy with occasional rain. Cooler.

Tomorrow's weather:—Maximum 81.1 deg. Minimum 61.1 deg. Rainfall 0.400 in. Sunshine Nil. Max. Rel. Humidity 98 per cent.

Distrust Of U.S.

Washington, Oct. 2. American officials told Reuters today they were greatly concerned over the distrust with which many influential Indians view the United States proposals for expansion of world trade and employment. It is feared that Indian opposition—which is considered here to be based on misunderstanding of American aims—might loom as a major obstacle in the path which the United States is anxious to see international trade progress.

For this reason, it is considered very important that some way should be found to convince Indian industrialists and Government officials that American proposals do not clash with their country's ambitions to develop industrial economy.

Asked whether the United States Government opposes the industrialization of India, an official said: "Even if we think only in selfish terms, we want to see India industrialized."—Reuters.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

FRIDAY, OCT. 4
Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwong) 11 a.m.
Tsimshing (Kwongchowwan) (Shahin) noon.
Straits (Newchwang) 2 p.m.
Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.30 p.m.; (Ord.) 1 p.m.
(Reg.) 1.30 p.m.; (Ord.) 2 p.m.
Cebu P.I. (Mindanao) 3 p.m.
Haliphong (Oradell) 3 p.m.
Ceylon, East and South Africa and Egypt (Marine Leonard) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kunning (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m.; (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (Patsan) 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, OCT. 5
Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m.; (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwong) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (Hupchi) 2 p.m.
Haliphong (Empire Labrador) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Kunning and Chungking (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m.; (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.
SUNDAY, OCT. 6
Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwong) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 5/10, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 6/10.
Canton (Sai On) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 5/10, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 6/10.
Airmail for Hoihow, Kweilin, Hankow and Nanking (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 5/10, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 6/10.

Airmail for Canton, Shanghai, Tsinshan and Foping (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 5/10, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 6/10.
MONDAY, OCT. 7
Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwong) 10 a.m.
Fochow (Hafon) 10 a.m.
Hoihow (Hafon) 10 a.m.
Bangkok (Hafon) 10 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta (Mauwang) (Par.) 9.30 a.m.; (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Straits, Macassar and Batavia (Fochow) (Par.) 11.30 a.m.; (Ord.) noon.
Shanghai (Fongtun) noon.
Bangkok (Lauwan) 1 p.m.
Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.30 p.m.; (Ord.) 2 p.m.
Amoy (Fukien) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Fochow and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m.; (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

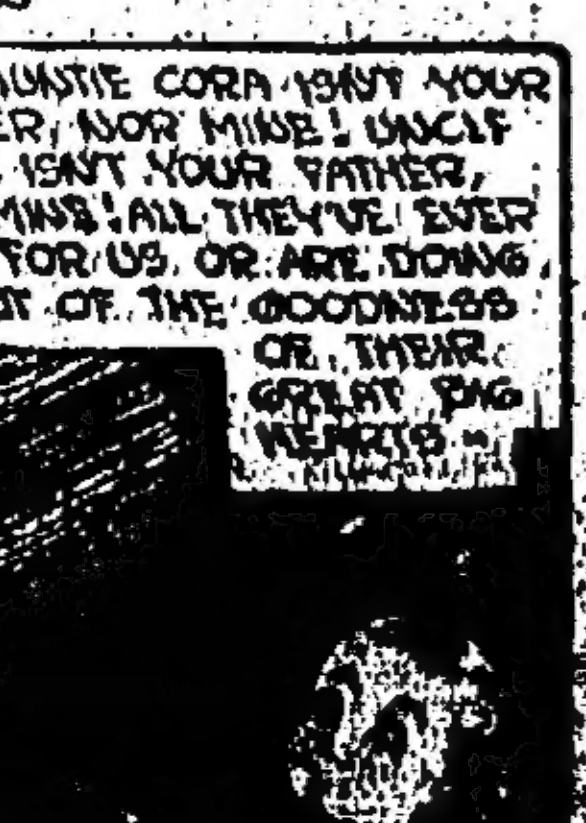
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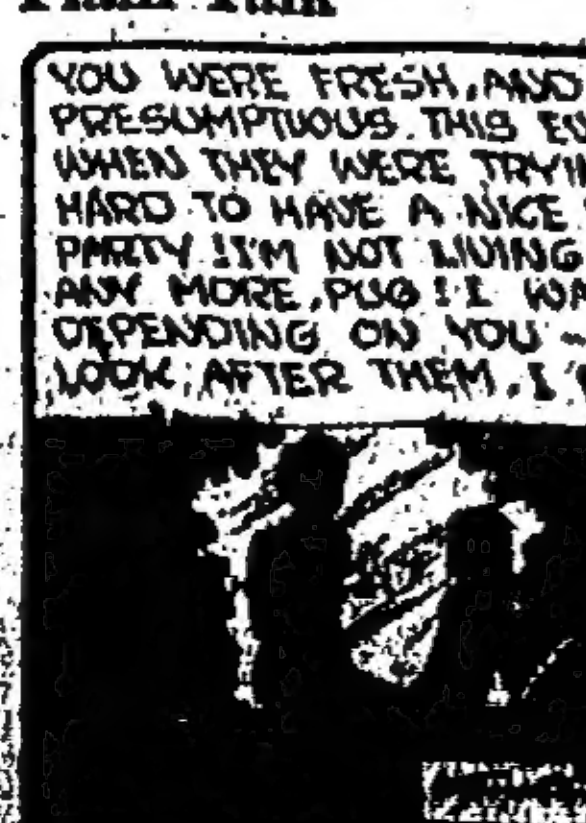
BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



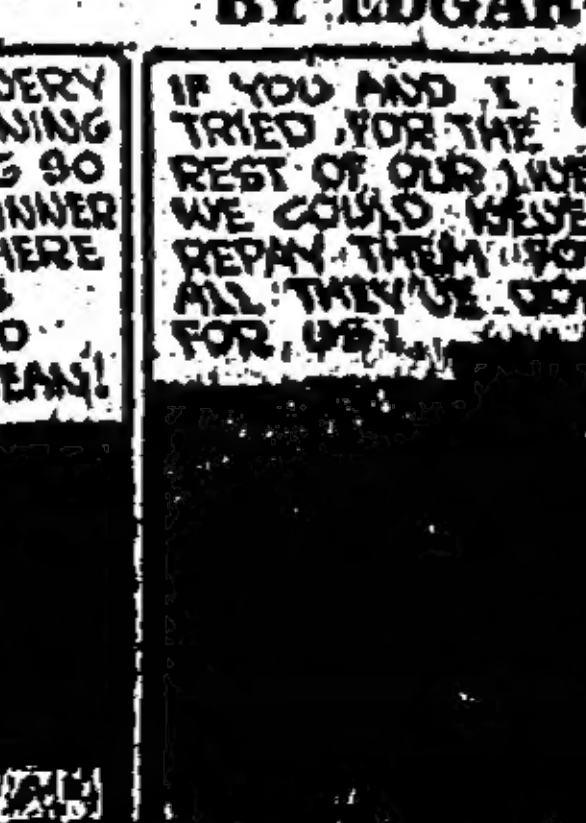
Plain Talk



BY EDGAR MARTIN



NEW BATAVIA CABINET



PEARSON'S STORY OF FATAL DRIVE

A.P. Photog Threatened

Nuernberg, Oct. 3. The military here yesterday ordered a complete news blackout of the Nuernberg courthouse and gaol.

Colonel B. C. Anderus, chief of the Security Division of the Four Men Commission which is arranging all the details of the carrying out of sentences imposed on Nazi leaders by the Tribunal on Tuesday, was told that a military policeman had made a threatening gesture with an automatic pistol when an Associated Press photographer attempted to take a picture of von Papen, who was waiting for his formal release.

Unconfirmed rumours here included one that Anderus had ordered the searching of all condemned Nazi leaders to prevent suicide attempts.

German authorities have submitted a formal petition to the military government for the custody of Schacht, von Papen and Fritzsche, to face de-Nazification hearings. It was indicated by an officer of the military government.—Associated Press.

Freed Nazis In Good Spirits

Nuernberg, Oct. 2. The three acquitted Nazis were all in good spirits this morning. They all stayed one more night in the Nuernberg jail, this time as guests of the Americans, because their travel passports were not ready.

Franz von Papen told Reuters: "It was the first good night I spent in Nuernberg cell. It was wonderful to sleep without guards' flashing torches in the cell."

"My greatest treat since the Liberation has been to read the newspapers which I have not seen for so long."

Hjalmar Schacht said: "I hope to leave for Schleswig-Holstein where I have a small room in a peasant's cottage. This is my all."

Hans Fritzsche is leaving for Hamburg. He requested that his eight-year-old daughter should not see her father in prison, he said.—Reuters.

PLANE TO AID SEARCH

Chengtu, Oct. 3. A search plane is being readied to team with United States soldiers who are slogging painfully across the mountains of West China, seeking lost American airmen who are believed to be enslaved by the wild Lolo tribesmen of that area.

The plane is to operate from Sichung. A rescue plane will also be held ready at Shanghai. The rescue parties are prepared to negotiate on the spot if the downed Americans are found among the Lolo.—Associated Press.

DEATH SENTENCE

Sapporo, Oct. 2. The death sentence on Paratrooper Private Frank R. Wallrath, 22, of Long Island City, New York, on charges of desertion in combat on Luzon and two escapes from confinement has been approved by Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, commanding the 11th Airborne Division. The action leaves President Truman the only authority empowered to mitigate the sentence.—Associated Press.

A denial that he was drunk and driving recklessly, or that he was responsible for the accident and the death of the Chinese dancing hostess, was made by A/B Sidney Ernest Pearson before Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when testifying on his own behalf in the resumed trial for the manslaughter of Betty Kwok.

Pearson said he had been driving for four or five years and was a motor-cycle dispatch rider for the Royal Navy. On Aug. 17, he was on shore leave from 1.30 p.m. and had tea with A/B Sissons at 5 p.m.

At 8 p.m. he met Sissons at the Canadian Cafe for dinner and shared a bottle of beer. Later they went to the Majestic Cabaret and engaged Betty Kwok and Cheung Yim-yim (Crown witness) for two hours at \$10 per hour.

Accused said he returned alone to Wellington Barracks at 10.15 p.m. to get money and the truck out of the garage because he had to return to duty at 2 a.m. the following morning. He drove to a side lane next to the cabaret and went up to fetch Sissons and the two girls to the Canadian Cafe for supper.

Shortly after reaching the cafe, Pearson added, Lo On (another Crown witness) offered to sell a bottle of whisky. They refused because Lo wanted \$50 and the brand was not known to them. Lo gave them each a sample to drink but they still refused after which Lo put the bottle away in an attic case.

Mr. M. A. da Silva, defending Pearson, said that as a dispatch driver he had often to see high ranking officials so that he had to be careful in drinking. If he were found drunk his license might be taken away.

After supper, Pearson said, they decided to go for a short ride. Betty and Lo asked if they could go. Accused said that Lo could go if he did not mind sitting at the back because there was not enough room for him in the driver's cabin.

Dispatch Rider

The whole party boarded the truck. Pearson said he took the driver's seat and Sissons the other chair. Betty was on Sissons's right knee and Cheung on Sissons's left knee. Lo On, accused said, was sitting at the back of the driver's cabin.

At the junction of Queen's Road and Garden Road, Pearson said, a rickshaw scraped the truck's side and was not damaged. On the way to Shaukiwan he was not zigzagging but swerving to avoid tricycles and bicycles.

It was untrue that the truck nearly collided with the wall dividing Island Road and another road.

As the truck proceeded up Island Road he saw several pot holes and had to move to the left of the road. Suddenly something struck the offside of the truck and, as a result, the steering wheel was forced out of his hands. The vehicle turned to the left and before he could pull it to the right, it went over the road.

To Mr. A. J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, accused denied that he and Sissons had shared three-quarters of the bottle of whisky. He also denied Mr. Clifford's suggestion that he was drunk, driving recklessly and because of his recklessness the car fell off the road, resulting in the death of Betty Kwok.

Pot Holes

General George Marshall or Mr. Leighton Stuart may answer General Chou En-lai's charge.

"It is neither being blue-printed nor contemplated," said one executive. Other sources pointed out that it was not President Truman's policy to sell arms to China when the country was embroiled in civil war.

New Offer

Information Minister Peng Hsiuch-pai said that the Government was not heeding the Communist ultimatum to halt attacks on Kailan, or accept responsibility for splitting China. He made a new offer of a national cease fire order if the Communists accepted the compromise on reorganization of the Government and Army. He said the only means of halting hostilities was Communist acceptance of these points:

1. The Communists to produce immediately a list of candidates for the proposed all-party State Council.
2. Immediate implementation

Shaft Broken

Before Pearson went into the witness box, C. Richardson, motor mechanic of the Royal Navy, said

Words, Words, Words

Nuernberg, Oct. 2. The six millionth word of copy transmitted through the British copy-room at the International Military Tribunal here filed on judgment day by Eric Bourne, chief of Reuters' team of correspondents reporting the trial of Nazi war criminals.

Bourne is one of the four of five British correspondents who have witnessed most of the trial from start to finish.

The British Army Signals reported today that they handled 192,644 words from correspondents to the press yesterday, "sentence" day. The previous highest daily total was 112,000 on the opening day of the trial.

Altogether during the ten months of the trial they have handled 6,125,000 words.—Reuters.

MOSCICKI DEAD

Geneva, Oct. 3. Ignace Moscicki, 70, former President of the Polish Republic, died today.

Nationalist Drive Stepped Up

Nanking, Oct. 2. The Nationalist columns have stepped up the drive on Kailan, especially from the southwest where the vanguards are now less than 30 miles from the major Communist base. Much speculation was aroused by the reported visit of top-ranking Communist leader Mao Tse-tung to Mongolia and Manchuria.

Some circles believe the Chinese Reds may eventually carry on a war of resistance against the Government from bases in Mongolia and Manchuria. Meanwhile official American-Kuomintang quarters flatly denied General Chou En-lai's charges yesterday that the Central Government was seeking to negotiate a \$200,000,000 deal with the United States for the supply of weapons, bombs, bullets, "to kill thousands of innocent Chinese."

General George Marshall or Mr. Leighton Stuart may answer General Chou En-lai's charge.

"It is neither being blue-printed nor contemplated," said one executive. Other sources pointed out that it was not President Truman's policy to sell arms to China when the country was embroiled in civil war.

Three-Pronged Drive

The Government is driving on Kailan from three sides and one column is reported only 36 miles from the city.

The Catholic paper "Social Welfare" in Faping reported that Government is still on the offensive against Harbin. It quoted General Huang Shi-hui as saying he would move Chiang's Manchurian headquarters from Mukden to Changchun after Harbin was occupied.

The Chinese press in Nanking said that Chiang would persist with plans to hold the National Assembly on Nov. 12 as scheduled, irrespective of whether Communists and minor parties were represented.—Reuters and Associated Press.

H.K. Dollar Effect On Canton Commodities

Canton, Oct. 3. The rise of the Hong Kong dollar to over CN\$800 has the tendency of raising commodity prices here in general and may have far-reaching effects, in the opinion of merchants.

In money exchange circles, the rise of the Hong Kong dollar is said to be due to the suspension of cotton yarn and cloth from Shanghai to South China. The Hong Kong dollar was kept down because merchants in Hong Kong bought Shanghai cotton goods from Canton, largely through smuggling, direct shipment from

EXTRA LITY IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Oct. 2. Japanese courts have no authority over nationals of Allied nations in Japan, including Chinese, but they do have jurisdiction over Koreans in criminal cases. Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida told the House of Representatives. The status of Formosans still is indefinite, he said.

The question arose after interpellations on the extent of Japanese authority over some Chinese nationals, and Koreans, whom the Japanese charge have been active in black market activities and have committed other "hostile acts."—Associated Press.

NEW BATAVIA CABINET

Batavia, Oct. 2. The names of the ministers of the new Indonesian Government were announced today by the Premier, Dr. Soeharto. They are: Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Dr. Soeharto; Interior Minister, Dr. Soeharto; Justice Minister, Dr. Soeharto; Education Minister, Dr. Soeharto; Agriculture Minister, Dr. Soeharto; Finance Minister, Dr. Soeharto; Health Minister, Dr. Soeharto; Labour Minister, Dr. Soeharto; Social Minister, Dr. Soeharto; and Minister of the Royal Palace, Dr. Soeharto.

Through Red Eyes

Moscow, Oct. 2. The British Government has already spent on the military campaign in Indonesia about \$5,000,000 and is now sending seven divisions armed with guns, tanks, planes and even poison gas, says the Soviet magazine, "New Times," discussing the struggle of 75,000,000 Indonesians "who are heroically defending their independence against foreign imperialism."

"The English do not hesitate to use all the methods of war against a peaceful population. The foreign press has repeatedly told of the fierce treatment by English soldiers of peaceful civilians."

The article asserts that recent events leave no doubt that Holland intends completely to restore its reign.

"The creation of a general commission on Indonesian affairs shows that ruling circles in Holland and their London patrons do not even think of recognising the sovereignty of the Indonesian Republic. The Dutch Government verbally stands for a peaceful settlement of the question, but in its deeds carries out a policy of brute force. It is striving with the aid of weapons to force its will on the Indonesian people and Government."—Reuters.

MURDER SUGAR DEATHS

Tokyo, Oct. 3. A despatch to the "Yomiuri Shinbun" reported 38 persons dead and 1,500 ill at Nagata, Niigata Prefecture on the North Honshu coast, after eating food prepared with a poisonous chemical sweetening agent served at a banquet celebrating the 20th anniversary of a chemical company on Oct. 1.

The newspaper said there had been other reports on the appearance in the area of a poisonous chemical sweetening agent which it dubbed "murder sugar." Local police are investigating the source of the chemical.—Associated Press.

MURDER OF AIR CREWS

Tokyo, Oct. 2. The arrest and confinement in Sugamo prison of seven Japanese army officers, including four generals, in connection with the execution of 31 B-29 crewmen in Fukuoka area during the war, has been announced by the S.C.A.P. legal section.

It also disclosed the arrest of two others in connection with the execution of six Navy airmen in French Indo-China and two officers of the Japanese submarine I-8 in connection with the execution of the survivors of sinking ships.—Associated Press.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT NOTICE

In connection with the arrival of S.S. "Otranto" in Hong Kong about 13th October, it is requested that persons resident here who have relatives, friends or employees on the passenger list and who have made private arrangements for their accommodation on arrival, will, be good enough to advise Captain Cadogan-Edwards at the office of the Quartering Authority of the names of these passengers without delay.

It is expected that the accommodation which it may be possible to offer arrivals will not be in the same degree of comfort as that which is provided by friends.

R.S.W. PATERSON,
Quartering Authority,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1946.

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of a 35' Fiat Motor Boat (No. 441466)

Tender forms can be obtained on application at Section VI of Naval Store Department between 10 A.M. and 12 Noon on Friday, Saturday and Monday 4th, 5th and 7th October 1946, and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to Suplt. Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard on or before noon Tuesday, 8th October 1946.

UNION CHURCH

Kennedy Road. A meeting of members and adherents of the above church will be held in the Board Room of Messrs Jardine Matheson on Friday the 4th of October at 6.30 p.m. All friends interested in the future of the church are cordially invited to attend.

E. HIMS WORTH,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

Commencing Saturday 8th October, 1946, and on all subsequent Saturdays, Clearing cheques will only be accepted up to 11.30 a.m. Clearing cheques received after that time will be credited on the following working day.

NATURALIZATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Horacio Iona Antonio Barretto of 245, Prince Edward Road, Kowloon, is applying to the Governor for naturalization, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted, should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY LIMITED NOTICE

Tsim Sha Tsui Substation (Humphrey's Avenue) and Po Ho Street Substation (Junction Tai Po/Castle Peak Roads).

Consumers are advised that the above mentioned Cash Offices will be re-opened as from the 2nd instant for collection of accounts.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Will all members of the above who have not yet indicated their return to the Colony kindly advise the Hon. Secretary.

All Scotsmen are invited to join the Society and are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

D. S. ROBB,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

CHINESE Y.M.C.A. LAI TSUN SWIMMING UNION at the V.R.C. Murray Road (adjoining the Naval Dockyard) on Saturday 5th October, 1946 at 4.30 p.m. Tickets at \$4.00 and \$2.00

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OFFICE UNDERWOOD: 95% new. Surprisingly cheap. "Roads" (750) Shipmaster's Binoculars, \$2501 "Horsecar" \$1501 239, top. Prince Edward, (5-8 p.m.); Phone 57687.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITERS for hire—Reasonable rental per month. Typewriter Ribbons, \$6.00 each. Standard Typewriter Co., Alexandra Building, (Ground Floor), Tel. 30591.

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Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers. Fadder Building. Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instruction to sell by Public Auction on Monday the 7th October 1946 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 35, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

- (1) One Citroen 4 Seater Motor Car
- (2) Two Renault 4 Seater Motor Cars
- (1) One Renault Coups Motor Car

The above Cars can be inspected at Lye-Moon Garage on the 4th & 5th October 1946 and at our Sales Rooms on 7th, October 1946.

Terms as customary.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instruction to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1946 commencing at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms,

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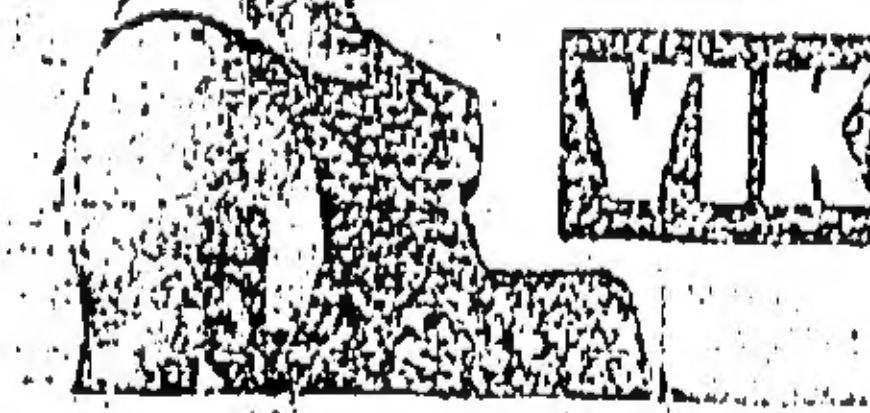
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SEEKING A PLAN

No great hopes could ever have been entertained that the Palestine Conference, still sitting in London, would reach conclusion agreeable both to Arabs and Jews. The discussions so far have been unproductive of anything new. They have been confined to an exposition of the plan drawn up by Anglo-American experts and accepted by the British Government, and the presentation by the representatives of the existing Arab States (who are the only other parties to the Conference) of their plan for the creation of another Arab State in Palestine. The absence of the Palestinian Arabs is not of great importance, because there can be little doubt that they would endorse this second plan and therefore that it constitutes the Arab case. A very simple case it would be for the Jewish aspirations, born of the Balfour declaration—by which we are undoubtedly bound—and nurtured to exotic growth by the horrible sufferings of the Jews under Hitler. There is no slightest chance that the Jews would accept, or that we could tell them to accept, a plan which made no provision for a "National Home of any kind. It is, however, known that some of them would accept partition, not indeed according to the experts' plan, but with substantial geographical and political modifications of the plan. That is no doubt one reason why the refusal of the Zionist Council to attend the Conference seems to have been hotly debated within that body. But the main reason for a reiteration of that refusal is that some of those whom they wish to appoint as delegates are still interned in Palestine. The reasons for that internment are well understood. If the British Government could not accept the Mufti as an Arab delegate because of his past, they must find a natural difficulty in accepting Jews suspected of condoning or inspiring terrorism. There is nevertheless one course which might be adopted, namely, to bring those suspected to trial. It might even be that the prospect of a trial would be enough to induce a Jewish delegation to attend the Conference, and to state officially what the Jewish proposals are. They would, of course, be useless unless they fell very far short of the ambitions of the extremists. Yet a statement of the more moderate Jewish case might help to evolve from the Conference a plan, rejected indeed by all extremists, but on which the British Government might stand with the support of all impartial world opinion and with the hope eventually of at least some local support from moderates.

THE MISSING DEFENDANTS

Madrid, Oct. 2. The non-party newspaper Ya, in commenting on the Nuernberg trial, declared today: "The whole Western world, except the Communists and the Soviet sympathisers, thinks the Russian representatives should have been alongside the accused at Nuernberg instead of the Judges. The invasion of Finland by the Soviet was a typical war of aggression."

The Madrid public appeared to think the verdict reasonably fair, some showing surprise that von Papen escaped and others being shocked at the death sentence on Ribbentrop.

PROPOSAL BY LAENDERAT

Stuttgart, Oct. 2. The Laenderat, German State Council in the United States zone of Germany has proposed to the American Military Government authorities that there should be a form of political control over the central administrative agencies now being established by the United States and British zone under the zone merger plan. The Council asked that the agencies be located close together preferably in Frankfurt or its vicinity, and opposed the location of the economic agency at Minder because of communications difficulties.

HITLER'S D-DAY ORDERS

Probably no event of the war left as many unanswered questions as the Allied thrust into Normandy in June, 1944. "Why didn't you develop your beaches more strongly?" I asked Speer, the genius-in-chief of the Atlantic Wall.

Speer replied with solemnity: "I walked over those beaches myself with the heads of Naval Intelligence. They told me that no landing of any large body of troops over a beach of that type was an absolute naval impossibility. The Navy told me that the only way to mount an invasion would be through a port. So I devoted myself to fortifying the ports."

Grand Admiral Doenitz said: "I would have considered it an

By
Dr. D. M. KELLEY
chief psychiatrist at
the Nuernberg Trials

impossibility to transport an entire army over an open strip of sand."

Goering, after acknowledging that he thought the Normandy assault was a diversion and that the real attack would come elsewhere, feebly explained that he failed to hurl the Luftwaffe against the British ports and mounting areas "because of my extreme shortage of planes."

"We didn't know you were mounting so many troops," Goering added impatiently.

Hitler, when finally he forced himself to view the Normandy landings as a fait accompli, pinned his hopes on a fantastic outpouring of as many thousands of troops as the Allies could cram into their lodgment area above Caen and St. Lo.

General Jodl, Chief of the German Command Staff, said: "Goebbels backed him up because of the propaganda value. It would be better for morale to try a large number of invading troops and cut them to pieces than to crush the vanguard as it landed."

Schirach, who was in Austria, then said that Goebbels' propaganda was tremendously successful. "Goebbels oversold this idea to the point where Hitler was taken in by his own propaganda. Goebbels painted such an alluring picture of the most gigantic trap in history that Hitler began to believe it. He kept ordering his generals to let a few more thousand troops ashore before we strike."

I had hours of discussion with Ribbentrop. At one of our talks I put a question to him point blank. "Why did you always obey Hitler?" He replied: "In 1941 I had a disagreement with Hitler over a decoration. I had a decoration for service in the Foreign Office, and Hitler was bringing out a new decoration which would have made mine only a second-class one."

"Really, it isn't very important. However, we argued about it. I lost my temper and said that if my opinion wasn't good enough I would be willing to resign."

Hitler looked at me, walked up and down, got white, muttered a little, and then said I was killing him.

"He said I had threatened before to kill him, and that I had given him trouble in the handling of the Eastern policy. He seemed unable to speak for a moment, then roused himself, and said I could go, but that he would have a stroke, that his ear had started to ring, that he was about to die."

"He said I had been the direct cause of his death, and in killing the Fuhrer I had wiped out the future of the Reich."

"I became upset. He looked like death. He seemed unable to breathe. He was very pale, and you could see the veins standing out on his forehead. I thought he would die. I seized his hand and took an oath that I would always stand behind him, no matter what he might plan or do. He called and thanked me. We parted not too friendly."

Ribbentrop, pained, his eyes ringed with black, and stared blankly at the cell walls as he added: "I have never been able to get over that scene. I never disagreed with the Fuhrer again for fear I might cause a stroke and kill him outright."

Each time I came to his cell to talk with him, Ribbentrop was pacing back and forth, and his inevitable greeting was "Doctor, what will I do? What will I do?"

he has always been like that. He used to pace and mutter like that for days. Then he would go in and see Hitler and come out with his eyes gleaming, happy again."

I asked Goering about Hitler's sex life. He replied: "Hitler was just as normal in every way as any normal man."

"Why didn't he marry?" I asked. Goering said that Hitler wanted to marry Eva Braun some years ago, but Goering counselled against it. Hitler agreed, believing that a single man would have more appeal to Germany's women than a married one.

Hitler's reasons for prolonging the war beyond any sensible limit came mainly from the attempt to assassinate him on July 20, 1944.

His physician, Dr. Karl Brandt, told me: "After his miraculous escape, Hitler developed an unswerving belief that Providence would always step in to save his life or carry out his purpose at the last minute."

Goering, apparently sensing his Fuhrer's new trust in last-minute miracles, played up to it. Long before Hiroshima, he told Hitler that the Reich would soon have an atomic bomb.

When I questioned Speer about this, he sneered: "We weren't within years of developing an atomic bomb. Goering was always talking through his hat."

Speer had the unpleasant job of implementing Goering's pipe-dreams. He recalled his embarrassment over the jet plane which Goering prematurely advertised to Hitler.

"We had produced one jet plane, just a single model for trial purposes," he related. "Goering had a look at it. He rushed off and brought Hitler down to see it. He told Hitler that here was a secret weapon that would win the war."

"Hitler wanted to know how many we had. Goering waved his arm and said, 'My Fuhrer, we can have 500 within a week.'"

Hitler went back to his headquarters to plan the use of this new weapon. He was profoundly disappointed when he found that it wasn't even in production."

At the end of March, 1945, Hitler, absolutely certain of a last-minute miracle, called a meeting of top Nazis and Gauleiters, including many whose cities had been bombed from under them.

"Everyone expected to be told that Germany was quitting the war," Speer said. "Instead, Hitler got up and talked enthusiastically about secret weapons which he would introduce at the crucial moment."

"He then said that certain cities might have to be defended to the death as part of the plan. To be sure the Gauleiters wouldn't surrender their cities he gave each of them a medal in advance."

In April, 1945, with the Ruhr fatally encircled, Hitler probably wanted to pinch himself to see whether he was still inextricably bound. But in this dark hour, according to Dr. Brandt, came the biggest lift of all. Franklin D. Roosevelt died on April 12.

Hitler was ecstatic. "You see, it is just as I told you," he told Brandt. "Providence has killed Roosevelt to demonstrate my righteousness!"

Only 10 days later Hitler was contemplating suicide.

New Names And Faces In Moscow
Moscow, Oct. 2. New names and new faces are much in evidence as the Soviet Government and Communist Party move toward the postwar goal of full efficiency all down the line in governmental ministries, within the Party, in industry and in agriculture.

The ability to get things done has become more important than ever in Russia, which plans to triple production above the prewar level, at the same time keeping Party efficiency and ideology at a high pitch.

Sometimes shifting of personnel is due not to inefficiency but to simple dishonesty. The Russian press recently published accounts of dismissals involving such practices as padding production figures and extorting graft. Persons wanting housing and railroad tickets had been made to pay large sums.

Moves toward increasing governmental efficiency first were noticed when a decree was adopted changing commissariats to ministries. The number of government ministries was expanded from 49 to about 60 through sub-division of over-

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I got his pants! We ain't takin' no chances with No. 5776—he's escaped from practically every penitentiary in the middle west!"

Changing Places With Britain

A recent paragraph in the "Manchester Guardian" from its Berlin correspondent has set moving a train of reflections of the sort that must, I imagine, be passing through the minds of many people in Britain. The paragraph relates to the Inter-Allied bickering that has been proceeding in Berlin newspapers and goes on to point out that while there is not now any official British newspaper in Berlin and that French criticisms of Russian conduct were being voiced in the British press, the Russian control over the newspapers in their area is much more tight with a

By J. L. HODSON

good deal of pre-censorship. But goes on the correspondent, the German people simply do not understand this situation. Inevitably anything that appears in a British licensed newspaper in Berlin is automatically regarded by the majority of Germans as having British official support. It is doubly difficult because almost everything that appears in the Russian-controlled Press probably does, in fact, have official Russian support.

Inside Out

The graver disadvantage seems to me this—that we are using methods and reasoning that are morally in advance of ours. We are more civilised than the other side by some of our critics.

Let us turn various existing situations inside out and put the British where others stand. Consider Palestine. Suppose the Americans held the mandate and our official British representatives had sat on two committees with them and mutually agreed on a plan; while doing so the Zionists in Britain had been describing the Americans as Nazis; finally, after long delays during which the situation in Palestine had gravely worsened, our Government had said they could take no part in accepting any sort of responsibility for a country whose affairs we had been taking the liveliest interest in and expressing opinions on, because, said the Government, our own elections were coming off in a few months' time. I wonder what the world would say of us?

Maybe we shall have to make some detours. I'm reminded of journeying in the Western Desert, where your compass bearing on your object brought you up against unexpected salt marshes or wadis which put you off your track. You had to go round.

Or let us suppose the Russian were in charge in Palestine, while waiting for the American to make up their minds on whether to take a share of responsibility as the Russians had assumed would happen. Russian officials were being murdered by the Jews, further illegal shipments of Jewish immigrants arrived off the coast, arrivals convicted at by those who had no love for Russia. It is likely that Russia at his own expense would be transcribing these immigrants to Cyprus where, however imperfect, living conditions, they will be far better off than in the countries whence they have come?

Consider, next, India: I believe any just person must concede we are doing our best to give India her independence. I believe also that a fair proportion of the Indians clamouring for us to leave their country have secret fears of what will happen when we do, which is one reason why negotiations have so often broken down at the last moment. I lean on good authority that a Moslem leader who has been one of the foremost in demanding our withdrawal, when asked recently how he would feel when we did depart, replied with great seriousness: "Ah, that would be the final betrayal."

Symbolic Picture

I was personally glad that the Americans were quite stiff with Marshal Tito over getting the release of their army's bluntness. can be a virtue. On the other hand, the new open diplomacy at the Paris Peace Conference shows signs of falling down.

Mr. Harold Nicolson described the other day watching the Russian delegation march in, over 30 men, in military formation like a phalanx, including detectives and security men; and next he ran into our A. V. Alexander, leader of the British delegation just then, alone climbing the staircase, no detectives about him and smoking his pipe. Something on those pictures is symbolic of both countries. How reconcile them, how break down mutual suspicions?

Maybe we shall have to make some detours. I'm reminded of journeying in the Western Desert, where your compass bearing on your object brought you up against unexpected salt marshes or wadis which put you off your track. You had to go round.

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Newspapers shortly afterward began publishing articles calling for increased efficiency in the party organisation. The first repercussions in industry, collective farms and government agencies came with the disclosure that the head of the housing department in Moscow and an inspector were given ten and eight year prison terms and fined 1,000 roubles for taking bribes to allot unlawfully living quarters to various persons.—Associated Press.

He predicted that additional petroleum supplies would be found in the United States.—Associated Press.

BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

Yesterday nine-year-old Mimsie Slopocner was elected Drift Egg Queen of Hoehampton.

In a speech of welcome the Mayor said: "The men and women of today are the boys and girls of yesterday, and the future belongs to youth, mainly because the old will be dead by the time the children are middle-aged." He then presented the newly elected Queen with a stick of home-grown liquorice. In accepting the gift on behalf of herself and her Maids of Honour, Mimsie Slopocner said: "I will not let Hoehampton down." The proud mother, Mrs. Mabel Slopocner, smiled through her tears and said: "I never thought our Mimsie could do it." "Do what?" queried a bystander. But willing hands dragged the intruder away, and the mother's modest "I don't know" was drowned in a thunder of sympathetic cheers.

The Better Part

In these songs his pauses were as eloquent as his singing.

(Music Critic).

Surely a aplenetic member of the audience is justified in saying: "Then why not have just the pauses, filled with delicious and refreshing silence?"

When Broccoli sang Tristram Rustiguzzi (Iselt) refused to come within eight paces during he loud bits. The wise old girl remembered the occasion when Stromboli had taken a great breath, and then let it out in such a roar ("like that of a wounded bear," wrote a critic) that her absurd flaxen wig was lifted clean off her head and floated in the orchestra pit, where it landed in the cosy aperture of a big brass instrument and mercifully clogged it for eight bars.

Has It Come To Stay? Asks Bishop

The first horse-plane is on view, but it is only for export. It is shaped like a horse, and the player sits astride it and drives it like a motor-bicycle. On its neck is a thing like a typewriter, and the rider produces melody by tapping on this as he goes along. It is thought that the unfamiliarity of the idea and the odd look of the machine will make a great appeal to the illiterate pignies of Papua, for whom special horse-planes of diminutive proportions are being made.

Song

He worked in a livery stables, So no one expressed surprise At the spots as large as ostrich eggs Before his bloodshot eyes.

Reflection
If the old music-halls were alive still, what a time the comedians would be having with the news that haggis remains unrationed. Once only did I eat that foul dish. I would as soon chew a horsehair sofa. Why not nationalise haggis?

A Curious Case

The proprietor of the Old Assyrian Snackerie, Mr. Arthur Weft, appeared today before Mr. Justice Cocklecarrot in the Court of Eccentric and Eccentric charges with selling sheep's ear bottled goat's ear patty, and thus infringing 81 undebated Government decrees. Mr. Honeyweather Goosebottle, for the plaintiff, said that in his opinion sheep's ear made just as good a patty as goat's ear, and only an expert would know the difference. Cocklecarrot interrupted to ask if there were any experts in such matters. Mr. Tinklebury Snappdriver, for the prosecution, opined that mincefulness was proven, and was ruled out of order. The case was then adjourned, pending the subpoenaing of experts.

Bishop's Galter Found In Chimney

Complaints have been received that several very large pigs on a Sussex farm are each of them, two housewives. The ladies mixed up H coupons with G coupons, worth four BLs, and so got no bread. "When they saw yesterday's 'bread' being served to the pigs, they joined the animals, having discarded themselves suitably. The trick was discovered when the hind legs of one pig came away with a tearing sound, and there was a Mrs. Whiffle with a crust between her teeth. By the way, it was of Mrs. Whiffle's grandmother that Matthew Arnold wrote: "Impedances on a train." She's a nose like a funnel, And a mouth like a tunnel, And the freckles on her feet were so large. That she was lame.

MOVES ON TURCO-SOVIET FRONTIER

Military Measures By Red Army Reported

Big Four To Meet

Paris, Oct. 2. An early meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers is expected to follow today's return to Paris of Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary.

It is generally thought that the four Foreign Ministers wish to consult on the next stage of the Paris conference—10 days of plenary session between Oct. 5, which is the date fixed for the end of the work in the committees, and Oct. 15 when the conference is due to finish.

The Big Four before leaving Paris will also almost certainly discuss the rest of their future international engagements which are:—1. The "final phase" of the conference which consists of drafting definitive versions of the five treaties by the Council of Foreign Ministers. 2. The actual signature of the five treaties. 3. The date of the opening of talks by the Big Four on the first stages of the peace settlement for Germany, tentatively set for November 4. The co-ordination of the above with the General Assembly of the United Nations. Reuter.

U.S. Carrier To Visit Izmir

London, Oct. 2. As reports reaching here tonight from Istanbul spoke of fortifications and other military measures on the Russian side of the Turkish frontier, the disclosure was made by the State Department spokesman in Washington that the American aircraft-carrier Randolph will call at the Turkish port of Izmir, on the approaches to the Dardanelles, during its Mediterranean cruise this month.

A Reuter despatch from Istanbul added that military manoeuvres had been going on regularly for months past and had now been intensified. Russian planes were making flights over the frontier.

The State Department spokesman in Washington declined to comment on the meaning of the move to send the Randolph to Izmir—a move which follows within two days the forceful statement by the Secretary of Navy, Mr. James Forrestal, explaining the presence of American Fleet units in the Mediterranean: "to protect United States interests and support United States policies in the area."

I.L.O. And Asia

Montreal, Oct. 3. The General Conference of the International Labour Organization yesterday unanimously ratified the agreement associating the I.L.O. with the United Nations.

Edward J. Phelan, I.L.O. director, told the conference that the organization must "pay greater attention to Asiatic problems than we have done in the past."

He said: "I feel it is a privilege and honour for the I.L.O. that it is responsible for holding the first great international conference in India, which will be followed by an Asiatic regional conference in China in 1948."

"India is now on the verge of taking complete control of her own destinies and the conference at New Delhi (late in October of 1947) comes therefore at a particularly opportune moment."

"Enlightened leaders in the new India are fully conscious of the necessity of India's full participation in international institutions. Few can doubt that Asia will loom ever larger in the world picture from now on," he concluded.—Associated Press.

Serious View

Reporting earlier today that the Secretaries of State, War and Navy were considering sending the Randolph to Izmir, the "Washington Post" columnist wrote: "This is the best indication of the serious view taken here of the developments in the Russian-Turkish controversy over the Dardanelles."

The State Department failed to confirm earlier reports that the Turkish Government had approached the United States Government asking advice regarding the latest Soviet note. Responsible diplomatic quarters in Washington say, however, that United States and British officials are keeping close touch with the Turkish Foreign Office.

Rejection?

It is understood that Ankara is still preparing to reply to the latest Soviet proposals, and is expected to consult both London and Washington on the contents before its despatch to Moscow. It is generally assumed in informed quarters in Washington that the Turkish note will be one of rejection.

Meanwhile, the serious view taken in the Turkish press of the second Soviet note proposing joint Soviet-Turkish defence of the Turkish Straits (Dardanelles and Bosphorus) was reinforced today by reports current in Turkish circles of fortification and other military measures on the Russian side of the Turkish frontier.

These reports said that heavy fortification work was going on all along the Caucasian frontier, and that men and women over 40 had been observed emplacing many anti-aircraft batteries and searchlights.

War Games

Military manoeuvres, they added, had been going on regularly for months past and now had been intensified. Russian planes were making flights over the frontier.

They also said that all inhabitants of the frontier area over 60 had lately been ordered to move into the interior of the country.

A new fortified town is being built by the Russians opposite the Turkish town of Kars, claimed by Soviet Armenia, according to these reports. Named New Kars, it is lit up at night and can be clearly seen from a distance.

Since delivery of the most recent note emphasizing the Russian view that the defence of the Straits should be a joint responsibility of the Black Sea powers, Turkey has taken additional military precautions.

New Soviet Policy

Fahri Rifki Atay, editor of the semi-official newspaper Ulus, commenting today on the new Soviet note, says, according to the Ankara Radio: "The problem lies not in revision of the statute of the Straits, but in the new expansionist policies of the Soviet—if the Soviet demand were accepted, this would mean punishment of that very Turkish state which, during the war, was entirely on the side of the Allies."

"Turkey always acted according to the advice of the Allies, even when she was signing various documents with Germany," Mr. Atay added.

The editor of the newspaper "Akshami" commenting on the same subject today, says: "The pretensions of the Soviet are so groundless that they must evoke the memory of the passage of two German ships in the first World War. No other arguments can be valid by them to demand the right to control the Straits."—Reuter.

Egyptians Divided

Alexandria, Oct. 2. Reports of differences of opinion within the Egyptian delegation to the Anglo-Egyptian treaty revision negotiations were confirmed by Sidki Pasha, the Prime Minister, today, in a statement explaining his resignation on Saturday.

There was no difference about the latest British proposals which were rejected in a note unanimously agreed upon, Sidki Pasha said, adding: "The whole difference was centred, in fact, around one member who wanted the immediate breaking off of negotiations."

"Others thought the note should end with a quasi-ultimatum saying that the Egyptian delegation adhered to every letter of the draft Egyptian treaty."

"The other members and myself did not share these two views," Sidki Pasha added. "We hope that the statements of the British delegates at the last sitting indicated clearly that the British side is disposed to revise its attitude and its proposals."—Reuter.

Amber's Gowns To Cost Fortune

(By Howard C. Heyn)

Hollywood, Oct. 3. Many movies have been made for the amount of money Twentieth Century-Fox will spend on clothes alone for Linda Darnell in her "Forever Amber" role of Amber St. Clare.

Rene Hubert, Swiss-born head of the studio's costume designing department, has announced that gowns fashioned in the Charles II manner for Miss Darnell will cost \$90,000.

Hubert designed the costumes worn in the cinema "The Late George Arledge" by Peggy Lamm, the British actress who originally was slated for the "Amber" role. He hopes to leave soon for a vacation in Switzerland, where his home city is St. Gall.—Associated Press.

Coal Holds Up Grain

Montreal, Oct. 2. The transport rush in Canada to secure an adequate home supply of coal for the winter has held up the movement of grain to Europe.

Diversion of inland shipping on the Great Lakes has left the eastern ports grain elevators almost empty, with the result that ocean-going vessels remain idle, awaiting cargoes.

With only a fraction of vessels on the lakes available to move to the lakehead shippers, the movement of much needed grain to Europe now depends on the ability of the railways to move the new crop eastward.—Reuter.

New York, Oct. 2. Mr. Averell Harriman, former U.S. Ambassador in London, whom President Truman appointed as Secretary of Commerce in succession to Mr. Henry Wallace, arrived in New York by air from Britain today.—Reuter.

SHOULD BE PUNISHED

Frankfurt, Oct. 2. The State Assembly of Greater Hesse today demanded the punishment of Fritzsche, von Papen and Schacht, the three men who were yesterday acquitted by the Nuernberg Tribunal.

The Assembly thus adopted in principle a proposal by the Social Democratic Party of Greater Hesse that the three men should be brought before a German court and charged with high treason.

The proposal has been sent to the Chief Executive Committee of the Constituent Assembly for re-drafting and elaboration.—Reuter.

No Pleas--Yet

Nuernberg, Oct. 2. No pleas for clemency had been filed up to early tonight by the defence counsel in the Nuernberg trial for any of the eleven condemned Nazis who await the hangman's day, on Oct. 16.

There was some speculation here today whether Hermann Goering and his fellow condemned might go to the gallows without asking for mercy. They have until Saturday to file pleas.

There appeared to be little chance, however, that the Allied Control Commission in Berlin would be inclined to change the International Tribunal's verdicts of the "death by hanging" ruling, particularly in the light of the Soviet protest against sparing Hess's life and the acquittal of three others.

Four generals representing the Allied Control Commission tonight in Nuernberg Court-house worked out the plans for the execution.—Reuter.

GOERING GIVES HIS LAST INTERVIEW

London, Oct. 2. Hermann Goering, the man whose guilt was "unique in its enormity" in his last interview in the condemned cell at Nuernberg said he presumed some of the German people would curse him.

Goering replied to a number of questions put to him by the London "Evening Standard" correspondent, one being: "Where do you think you will stand in German history? What do you consider the opinion of the German people of you today and what will it be 20 years hence?"

Goering's reply was: "At present there is no such thing as 'German people' and therefore there cannot exist opinion of the German people. I presume some will curse me as there is no possibility for objective opinion. Also I obviously had political enemies. Others I dare say will believe that I did all I could to safeguard the peace and understand that when peace could not be kept that I did all I could to win the war."

"Twenty years hence the German people will think about me what propaganda has said in the meantime. Fifty years hence if the German people still exist then it will judge me and my endeavours fairly."

Another question put to Goering was "What of Germany's future? Will Germany in the next years accept a system closely approaching the Russian one?"

Goering replied: "That does not depend on the German people but on the true intentions of the Anglo-American states and their willingness to stand up for their own interests."

The Bomb

Goering believes possession of the atomic bomb decides the fate of the world, and "if they, the United States, do not hold its lead in this field, it will mean the extinction of the world."

Goering believes Stalin was the most outstanding Allied war leader, including Churchill and Roosevelt. Goering's views, the "Standard" reported, were expressed in his "last interview," given "in the condemned cell where he sits waiting for death."

"Do you think these have been fair trials?" the "Standard" asked.

Not Shirked Death. Goering countered with "It would have to be determined what 'fair' means. As things are, the court could not be objective as the trial was a political one. One really could not say that all the possibilities of the defence were at my disposal."

Wanted By Noone

Nuernberg, Oct. 2. Franz von Papen—a free man since his acquittal by the Nuernberg war crimes tribunal yesterday—was today refused permission to enter the French zone of Germany.

He had expected to set off by road early tomorrow morning to join his wife in Ravensburg, 12 miles from Friedrichshafen, and his application for a visa went forward to the French National Security Office at Baden-Baden immediately he was acquitted.

Tonight the French authorities issued an official refusal of his request for a visa.

Von Papen will probably seek permission from the British authorities to go to Hamburg where his 23-year-old daughter lives.—Reuter.

Rally Falls Flat

Berlin, Oct. 3. Banners and placards demanding death for all those tried at Nuernberg were displayed at an outdoor rally sponsored by the Leftist Socialist Unity Party in the Russian sector of Berlin today.

Although the speakers voiced sharp criticism of the verdicts, the response of the chilled audience of 1,500 was dull and no protest developed.

Earlier in the day, sporadic demonstrations had been reported in the Soviet sector protesting that some were sentenced to jail.—Associated Press.

Athens, Oct. 2. Members of the Greek Government, headed by Dr. Constantinos Tsaldaris, which resigned on Saturday when King George returned to his country, were sworn in tonight as the new and exclusive Royalist Government. Archbishop Damaskinos, ex-Rector, administered the oath in the presence of the King.—Reuter.

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Greek Belief In Third War

Athens, Oct. 2.

"The policy of the present Greek Government is based on the expectation of war between the Anglo-Saxon powers and the Soviet Union," said Dr. Dimitri Partsalides, leader of the Greek Communist Party, in a statement to Reuters on behalf of EAM, the National Liberation Party, a Left Wing coalition of which he is the General Secretary.

Dr. Partsalides said the Greek policy and the presence of British troops in Greece have converted Greece into an "anti-Balkan and anti-Soviet base, and are reasons for the rejection of Greece's just national claims" (for territorial revision), which were formulated more fully by E.A.M.

"All Greece, including E.A.M., regrets the rejection of Greece's claims," he said. "But E.A.M. believes they cannot be accepted unless the causes which provoked the rejection are removed."

"If the British forces—the main source of trouble in Greece—were removed, if Greece had a free and democratic regime and the present Government did not follow a provocative policy, we would, in the event of aggression defend ourselves, as we have defended ourselves in the past," he said.

"We do not see any danger of aggression against Greece by the Slav bloc, though the Monarchist-Fascists are extremely provocative on this subject."

"The Government has asked us to become accomplices in this provocative policy, but we refuse. Our attitude remains the same as it always has been—that every inch of Greek soil is sacred to us," said the E.A.M. secretary.—Reuter.

ENGAGED BY R/T

Auckland, Oct. 2.

The engagement by radio telephone of an American girl and a New Zealand airman who have never met has been announced.

The happy couple are Bernice Green, of Kansas City, and Leading Aircraftman Jim Fitzsimmons, of Auckland.

The romance began when Fitzsimmons wrote to Miss Green, whose address he had received from an American service man.

Fitzsimmons, who is a plumber, has promised he will employ him in the United States.—Associated Press.

German War Potential

Berlin, Oct. 2.

The Allied Control Authority Co-ordinating Committee took important steps towards the destruction of Germany's industrial war potential today with the signing of a directive to zone commanders introducing a joint plan of liquidation.

Until now each zone has set about destroying the industrial war potential in its own way—a method which has proved confusing and has given rise to disagreement.

The new plan enables the Allies to know exactly what is to be done and what actually is being done in each zone.—Reuter.

GERMAN PROTEST

Hamburg, Oct. 2.

A 10-minute strike is expected to take place in many Berlin factories as a protest against the Nuernberg sentences.

The organ of the Free Trade Unions in Berlin said today: "Those sentenced to terms of imprisonment are just as guilty as those sentenced to death. Why should they get away with it? They too, deserve death."—Reuter.

BRITAIN CAN MAKE IT

London, Oct. 3.

The "Britain Can Make It" exhibition, now drawing 20,000 visitors daily, was visited yesterday by trade buyers from Belgium and Holland in Cologne, Germany. The exhibition, which is being held in the Royal Albert Hall, is a joint venture of the British and German Governments. It is the first time since the war that a large number of foreign buyers have been able to visit the exhibition.—Associated Press.

Irishman's Island Claim

Dublin, Oct. 3.

Thomas J. O'Donoghue, who is an employee of a Dublin law firm, today announced his plans to set a price of from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000 from the United States Government for the use of Yerba Buena Island in San Francisco Bay as an American naval training station.

He is a descendant of Captain Thomas Dowling, former owner of the island. He said the money is there for "the picking up" and he intends to press his claim.

He said the island was taken from the Dowling family without compensation by the United States Government in the middle of the 19th Century.—Associated Press.

WORLD SILVER PROPOSAL

Washington, Oct. 3.

The International Monetary Fund governors yesterday approved a proposal to study the possibility of stabilizing the world price of silver.

Mexico's director of the Fund proposed a conference of the silver producing countries of the world to gather data on the monetary use of the metal but no date was set for the conference.

The countries participating in the conference will include India, China and possibly Britain and the United States.—Associated Press.

Berlin, Oct. 3. Air Marshal Eric Sholto Douglas, C.B.E., of the British zone of Germany, disclosed last night that he had ordered an urgent

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TO-MORROW

CLARK GABLE LANA TURNER IN **"HONKY TONK"**

YUGOSLAV MANOEUVRES AT PARIS CONFERENCE

Paris, Oct. 2. The Balkan and Finnish Economic Committee of the Paris Conference today voted in favour of incorporating in the draft Bulgarian treaty the principle of free international traffic on the Danube.

Voting was eight votes for and five against. The Russians' own proposal that the Danube question should be settled by the Danube states themselves—which include Russia, since she acquired Bessarabia from Rumania—was defeated by the same voting like-up.

India abstained in both votes. All the "ungrated" clauses of the Bulgarian treaty establishing the principle of a most favoured nation treatment for the United Nations for 18 months after the signature of the treaty, were adopted.

Mr. Willard Thorp (United States) proposed that reparations to be paid by Hungary should be reduced to \$50,000,000 instead of \$75,000,000 proposed in the Foreign Ministers' draft. Under the agreed clause of the draft treaty, Hungary was to pay \$50,000,000 and \$25,000,000 to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Not Valid?

Mr. Thorp said the United States, since March this year, had sent three notes to the Russian Government saying the situation in Hungary was critical and urging constructive action by the three Powers, but no action had been taken.

Without replying to the substance of the United States proposal M. Fedor Gusev (Russia), objected that it had no legal validity as it was not filed within the time limit.

It was agreed that the chairman should consult with the competent authorities of the conference as to whether or not the United States amendment could be admitted. The committee then adjourned.

Manoeuvres By Yugoslavia

The Italian Political and Territorial committee of the conference spent the first 50 minutes of its meeting earlier today deciding how the future constitution of the proposed free territory of Trieste should be discussed. A Soviet proposal that the committee should first consider the articles of the draft treaty setting out the general principles for the statute already agreed on by the Big Four, was rejected by eleven votes to eight.

Mr. Mosha Pijade (Yugoslavia) clashed with the chairman, Mr. Leif Egeland (South Africa) over the ten-minute speech limit. Mr. Pijade read a prepared speech at a tremendous rate in an effort to keep up with the time limit. After eight minutes the chairman warned him and he became confused when trying to jump some passages.

After two false starts he began reading again at an even faster pace until the chairman called "on him to stop." Mr. Pijade protested that he needed a "few minutes more" and when this was refused he tried to continue, remaining on his feet.

Finally the chairman allowed him two minutes extra to complete his speech. Denying that the sub-committee had failed to agree because Yugoslavia would not make concessions, Mr. Pijade declared: "The United States and British proposals for the regime in Trieste all reveal that Trieste is not to become a free demilitarized territory under international administration, but a military base under Anglo-United States domination."

A Compromise

Poland proposed that the Trieste statute should be reconsidered by the Big Four who should allow Yugoslavia an

opportunity to present her views again before a decision was taken.

Yugoslavia's proposal to insert into the Italian peace treaty a clause compelling Italy to return gold reserves of the former Albanian National Bank, was rejected by the Italian Economic Committee tonight.

The majority of the committee considered that the general restitution clauses of the treaty covered this matter. Moreover Italy had contested the ownership of the gold and this question was not yet settled, it was decided.

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TALKS ON PALESTINE ARE ADJOURNED

London, Oct. 2. The Palestine Conference adjourned today, until Dec. 16 after holding six full sessions in four weeks; hearing the British plan for provincial autonomy for Palestine and the Arab counter-plan for setting up an independent Arab state; failing to achieve the participation either of Jewish organisations or Palestinian Arabs; and failing to reach any decisions.

An official communiqué issued after today's full session said Dec. 16 was the earliest date at which the conference could reconvene in view of the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in New York and the Foreign Secretary's commitments in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

This morning's purely formal meeting, which came after a 12-day break, was devoted solely to receiving a report from the joint committee which has been studying the Arab proposals.

It is generally admitted that the results of the talks so far, have been negligible, but both sides insist that the conference has not broken down. However, at no stage has there been any real negotiation. The British have learnt that contrary to many forecasts the Arab delegates stood firm and united on the Arab League's policy. The Arabs have seen that Britain will not easily be brought to abandon its present policy, and plan for provincial autonomy. This represents the limit of the usefulness of the talks so far.

Need For Haste

There will be at least two changes in the situation when the conference resumes. Firstly, the United Nations General Assembly will be no longer a possibility of debating the Palestine situation before it if negotiations break down. Secondly, the United States Congressional elections will be over—so that the United States policy may be less preoccupied with the influence of the Jewish-American vote.

Jewish opinion in London is disappointed by the postponement, spokesmen stressing the urgency of some decision in the face of the mounting tide of extremism in Palestine.

Meanwhile, informed quarters believe the Jewish Agency Executive will continue negotiations with Britain, aimed at removing the difficulties which have so far kept the Jewish delegation away from the talks.

Jewish View

These were summed up by a Jewish Agency spokesman in Jerusalem today, who said the Agency could not take part in the conference "with its hands tied." The Agency has insisted on the right to select its own representatives, including, if it wishes, those of the Jewish White Paper had absented some of its leaders were involved in terrorist activities in Palestine. Britain has refused to release these men to attend the conference.

Should these difficulties be overcome, there is a possibility that the Agency might press for Anglo-Jewish sessions of the conference before resumption of the talks with the Arabs in December.

Some Optimism

Arab and Jewish political observers in Palestine last night adopted a "wait and see" attitude to the adjourning of the London talks but their attitude was generally optimistic.

CORDELL HULL SERIOUS

Washington, Oct. 3. Fears for the life of Cordell Hull mounted on his 75th birthday as he failed to rally from a cerebral haemorrhage. A hospital bulletin said his condition still remains serious. —Associated Press.

A compromise agreement was reached tonight on the problem of the 200,000 Magyars whom it is proposed should be transferred from Czechoslovakia to Hungary. At a short session of the sub-committee of the Hungarian Political and Territorial Committee a formula was reached which will be acceptable to both Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A group of experts assembled immediately after a secret session to prepare details for implementation to the sub-committee later tonight. —Reuter.

Bushire Falls To Tribes

Tehran, Oct. 2. Persian General Headquarters, out of communication with Bushire, the Persian Gulf port for the first time since the southern tribesmen's revolt, said tonight that Bushire was given up as "definitely lost." At Khuzestan, 70 miles to the northeast fierce fighting is continuing and the garrison is outnumbered by the tribesmen. It will be forced to surrender unless reinforcements, now reported to be on their way, arrive soon.

Persian quarters stated today that the British Foreign Office had rejected a request by the Persian Government for the recall of Alan Charles Trott and Charles A. Gault, two British diplomatic officials in Persia, as being "persona non grata." The British Government is stated to have asked the Persian Government for evidence in support of the allegations that the officials were involved in the recent Bakhtiari tribesmen crisis. —Reuter.

Other Attacks

The newspaper "Ettelaat" said the Persian Gulf port of Bushire was completely in the hands of rebel tribesmen.

The paper said the Government's position at Khuzestan was extremely serious as the rebels brought reinforcements apparently for a final assault on the encircled garrison.

Serious fighting continued in Ardahan where the garrison is repelling strong rebel attacks. —Associated Press.

The Short Road To War

San Francisco, Oct. 3. Secretary of War Patterson told the American Legion today "a lesson that 'military weakness is nothing but an invitation to be pushed around and assaulted by ambitious dictators.'"

In an address urging universal military training of one year for boys starting at 13 and setting up a single department of national defence, he said "in these days it is an unarmed transport plane that gets shot down not a Flying Fortress."

(It was an obvious reference to the recent Yugoslav incident in which an American plane was brought down.)

"Military weakness is a short, straight road to war," he said. —Associated Press.

Debate On Palestine

London, Oct. 3. Labour Party sources predicted last night that there would be a debate on Palestine during the coming session of Parliament, which resumes on Oct. 8.

A strong group within the Party's ranks have continued to express their opposition to the Government's policy.

One of the most critical Labour members, Mr. R. H. Crossman, said the Palestine talks had achieved nothing. A member of the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine, Crossman said: "The conference failed because nobody really believed in the provincial autonomy plan enunciated by Morrison. I believe many members of the Cabinet are sorry they did not accept the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission." —Associated Press.

PRIMATE WAS IMPRESSED

Southampton, Oct. 2. Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, who returned to Southampton today after five weeks in the United States and Canada, said that "much to my surprise I found myself liking skyscrapers in America. I went expecting to hate them, but actually I thought them very impressive and magnificent forms of architecture." —Reuter.

FUTURE WAR AT SEA

Washington, Oct. 2. Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, said that guided missile ships would take the assault lead in future sea warfare, with aircraft carriers relegated to a defensive role. He said yesterday that if the battle cruiser USS Hawaii, now being converted to use new weapons, proved successful, not only the USS Guadalupe and Alaska, but also the USS Kentucky, still under construction, will also be guided missile ships. —Associated Press.

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Airborne Division Of 17,000

Washington, Oct. 2. The United States Army is blueprinting airborne division of 17,000 men with a fire and striking power equal to ground troops.

Officials familiar with the tentative planning said that it doubts the wartime strength of the divisions, which will be similar to that used by the infantry, but modified to meet the requirements of air transport.

The proposal is in line with other recently reported studies aimed at giving more punch and expanding the size of the infantry and armoured units. Along these lines, the U.S. Army is said to be planning to raise divisions from 14,000 to 17,000 men and armoured divisions from 11,000 men and 200 tanks to 15,000 men and 400 tanks. —Associated Press.

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

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PETER COE

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St. John Ambulance Brigade

St. John Ambulance Headquarters in Tai Hang Road have now been released to the Brigade. Any person having knowledge of the whereabouts of furniture belonging to the Brigade Headquarters is asked to communicate with the Commissioner, Mr. E. W. Raymond, or with the Secretary, Mrs. Holmes-Browne, S.J.A.B. Rodgers, Tai Hang.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE

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Across

3. Nice. 19. Disparages. 8. Difficult. 12. Remainder. 11. Calculated. 25. Orgy. 9. Marauder. 21. Set in order. 13. Jewels. 20. Step. 16. Dishearten. 27. Sent.

Yesterday's Solution

ACROSS: 1. Lilled; 4. Pinks; 7. Comatose; 8. Hittit; 9. Damp; 11. Elderly; 12. Corrode; 13. Intent; 18. Blind; 19. Educates; 20. Thews; 21. Energy. DOWN: 1. Lucid; 2. Llama; 3. Drooped; 4. Fenced; 5. Convent; 6. Sully; 10. Carriage; 12. Leisure; 13. Cobalt; 14. Orders; 16. Trace; 17. Tasty.

Down

1. Smart. 9. Damp. 10. Damp. 12. Oil-producing fruit. 13. Again. 14. Rhythm. 15. Lock of hair. 16. Bridge up. 17. Exaggerated. 18. Haggard. 19. Haggard. 20. Pity. 21. Female. 22. Nation. 23. Betts. 24. Consider.

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Astounding Story Of Jap Atom Bomb

Atlanta, Oct. 3.
The "Atlanta Constitution" said in a copyrighted story today that Japan developed and successfully tested an atomic bomb three days before the war ended and "the Japanese scientists who developed the bomb now are in Moscow, prisoners of the Russians."

The story was written by David Snell, former "Constitution" reporter recently returned from service with the 24th Criminal Investigation Detachment, operating in Korea. He gave as basis of the story an interview with a Japanese officer who said he was in charge of counter-espionage at the atomic developing project in Korea.

The story said that Japan destroyed the unfinished atomic bomb, secret papers and her atomic bomb plant only a few hours in advance of the units of the Russian army's moving into Kanan, Korea, the site of the project.

After removal of the captured scientists to Moscow, the story said the Russians put pressure on them to learn "about the bomb."

"I obtained this information from the Japanese officer," Snell related. "He gave me names, dates, facts and figures on the Japanese atomic project which I submitted to the United States Army Intelligence in Seoul."

Scene In Cave

"The War Department is withholding much of the information. To protect the man who told me this story and at the request of the Army he is given a pseudonym, Captain Tetsuo Wakabayashi."

Snell said the officer told him that the Japanese worked feverishly in a Korean cave only five days before Japan surrendered. They were working on the bomb. "To the north, Russian forces were spilling into Manchuria. Shortly after midnight that day, a convoy of Japanese trucks moved from the mouth of the cave past the watchful sentries."

"In the cool pre-dawn, the Japanese scientists and engineers loaded General Bakudan (Japan's name for the bomb) aboard a ship at Kanan, Korea."

Bomb Explodes

"Off the coast, near an islet in the Sea of Japan, more preparations were underway. All that day and night, ancient ships, junks and fishing-vessels moved into the anchorage."

"Before dawn on Aug. 12, a launch chugged through the ships at anchor and beached itself on the islet. Its passenger was the General Bakudan."

"Over the sea there was a burst of light at the anchorage; blinding observers 20 miles away who wore welders' glasses. A ball of fire, estimated to be 1,100 yards in diameter, with a multi-colored cloud of vapors boiled toward the heavens and then mushroomed in the atmosphere."

The story related that the ships and junks burned fiercely and several vanished completely.

Master Mind

Snell continued that the Japanese officer told him the Russians were too close to give his country time to load the bombs on the ready kamikaze planes.

The Japanese made a decision. The machinery, papers and partially manufactured bombs were destroyed.

The Russians came so quickly that the scientists could not escape, the story said, adding "One scientist was the master director of the entire project. Six others, all eminent Japanese scientists, were in charge of the six phases of bomb production. These six men were kept in ignorance of the work of the other five. (Names of these scientists

RADIO TV

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.62 megacycles. H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.35 p.m.—Close Down.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—"Louders and Funnier"—Variety.
1.30 p.m.—Popular Classics.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
2.30 p.m.—"Ding and Bob Crosby."
3.00 p.m.—"Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan's 'Pirates of Penzance'."
3.30 p.m.—"Parade"—Patricia Boardman.
3.45 p.m.—"Parade Island Trio."
4.00 p.m.—"London Relay News."
4.15 p.m.—"Herald to the Stars."
4.30 p.m.—"London Transcription Service"—The "Jellybean Theatre".
4.45 p.m.—"The Court Masque."
5.00 p.m.—"Mark Weber and His Orchestra."
5.15 p.m.—"London Relay News."
5.30 p.m.—"A Chorus of Colour."
5.45 p.m.—"The Kentucky Minstrels."
6.00 p.m.—"London Philharmonic Orchestra."
6.15 p.m.—Close Down.

INCENDIARISM IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 3.
One was killed and another injured during the night as communal disturbances continued to take their toll.

The wave of new violence was marked by a large early morning fire in the shopping district. Authorities said it was apparently an incendiary fire.—Associated Press.

Atom Bomb Discussion

Lake Success, Oct. 2.
The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission Special Committee, after nearly a month's adjournment, began a new attempt to solve the problem of international control of atomic energy.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Hsia (China) the committee began consideration of a report prepared by scientific and technical committees on the technical aspects of control.

General McNaughton (Canada) proposed that the political committee should shortly hold a number of informal meetings to discuss the scientific aspects of control, leaving the discussion of any particular system of control.

Senior Padilla Nervo (Mexico) asked if it would be possible to institute international control of the separation plants leaving to each nation the sovereign right to apply secondary atomic materials to peaceful uses.

The effect of his proposal would be instead of instituting an international control over the entire production, to limit control to one stage in the cycle of production.

Scientists promised to examine this proposal and report on it.

Most of the delegates said their Governments required more time to study the scientific report.—Reuter.

BOMB EXPLODES IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 2.
Two pedestrians were slightly injured when a crude bomb exploded in Prince's Street, the Indian business quarter in Bombay today. Five men were later questioned by the police.

Baruch's Attack On Wallace Policy

New York, Oct. 3.
Bernard Baruch today charged Henry Wallace with creating "confusion and division among our people" by failing to correct what he said were errors about the United States atomic energy control plan in Wallace's letter on foreign policy.

Baruch, the United States delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, also told a news conference that Wallace personally admitted to him that he was in error. But, Baruch added, Wallace later did not sign a statement admitting the errors, which was prepared by a representative of Wallace's and Baruch's staff after their talk last Friday.

Baruch, in a memorandum, said that the United States did not consider modifications in the fundamental principles of the plan. It added "Any modification which achieved an agreement but failed to provide effective controls would be a fraud on the peoples of the world."

Baruch released the statement which he said Wallace had refused to sign as well as a statement on the matter which Wallace had proposed to Baruch and a memorandum to President Harry Truman from Baruch on the points raised by Wallace's letter of July 23. He also released a telegram he sent yesterday afternoon to Wallace in Washington after attempting to have Wallace agree to sign the statement.

Confusion

The telegram said in part: "You have disappointed me sorely. Your reluctance publicly to correct your mistakes tends to confusion and mistrust."

Baruch said in the memorandum that the "mistakes" in Wallace's letter may be summarized under three headings:

(1) Method of determining the stages of transition to the ultimate control plan.

(2) Content and sequence of the transitional stages.

(3) Proposed limitation on the great power veto.

(4) Nature of the Soviet proposal.

(5) Retusal by the United

No Immediate Danger Of War

(Continued from Page 1)
arsenal of Europe. That is the primary objective of the proposed treaty.

U.S. Offer

"The United States is firmly opposed to a revival of Germany's military power. It is firmly opposed to the struggle for control of Germany which would again give power to divide and conquer. It does not want to see Germany become the pawn or partner in a struggle for power between East and West."

Mr. Byrnes continued: "After the last war, the great French war leader, M. Clemenceau hoped to secure a guarantee that the Allies would come to the aid of France if Germany violated her frontiers. But President Wilson failed his effort to get the American people to join in such a guarantee."

"This time the American people propose not to wait until France is again invaded. They offer now to join with France, Britain and the Soviet Union to see to it that Germany does not and cannot invade France."

"M. Bidault, on behalf of France, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, on behalf of Britain, have accepted in principle the treaty we have proposed. I hope very much that the Soviet Union, which thus far has regarded the treaty as unacceptable, will on further examination and study find it desirable to join with us to prevent Germany again from becoming a menace to the peace of Europe."

"If the Allied nations will enter into the treaty which the United States proposed to keep Germany disarmed and demilitarized for at least a generation, the people of France and the people of Europe need not fear the efforts of the German people to rebuild their devastated country and to rebuild a peaceful Germany."

"We want to give encouragement to the peaceful democratic forces of Germany. We cannot do this unless we give them a chance to govern themselves democratically."

Allied Split

"For our own security as well as for the welfare of the German people we do not want to see an over-centralized government in Germany which can dominate the German people instead of being responsible for their democratic will."

"We want a peaceful, democratic Germany which will respect human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all her inhabitants and which will not threaten the security of her neighbors."

"We want such a Germany, not because we want to appease Germany but because such a Germany is necessary to the peace and security of France, our oldest ally, and to the peace and security of a free and prosperous Europe."

"After every great war which has been won by the combined efforts of many nations there has been conflict among the Allies in the making of peace. It would be folly to deny the seriousness of the conflict in the viewpoints of the Allies after this war."

Rights Of Man

"To ignore that conflict or minimize its seriousness will not

SPORTS SECTION MCC Team Show Good Promise In Australia

Ragged Match At Highbury

Arsenal Stadium, Oct. 3.
Sparta, champion football club of Czechoslovakia, drew 2-2 against Arsenal yesterday afternoon in a ragged game watched by about 30,000 spectators.

Down two goals at half time, Sparta staged a fine rally midway through the second half when Arsenal's right back, Bernard Joy, was temporarily off the field, having been hurt in a collision with Riha, the brains of the Sparta attack.

Znatlik, in a close dribble, scored Sparta's first goal and a beautiful pass from Ludi, which split Arsenal's defense wide open, gave Hajek the chance to drive the ball home from 25 yards out.—Associated Press.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAY-OFF

Brooklyn, Oct. 3.
Chastened but still combative, the Brooklyn Dodgers came back to their home field for the second game of the National League championship play-off against St. Louis Thursday.

The Cardinals won the opener and need a lone victory to win the flag.

Kirby Higbe or rookie southpaw Joe Hatten probably will hurt for Brooklyn, opposing either Murry Dickson or pitcher Harry Brecheen.—Associated Press.

WORLD SERIES

Cincinnati, Oct. 3.
The baseball commissioner's office announced today the world series will open in the National League champion's ball park Sunday Oct. 6, weather permitting.—Associated Press.

resolve the conflict or help us along the road to peace. To exaggerate that conflict and its seriousness on the other hand only makes more difficult the resolution of the conflict."

Mr. Byrnes concluded his speech with the following declaration: "It is particularly appropriate that here in the birthplace of the doctrine of the rights of man I should reaffirm the conviction of the Government and people of the United States that it is the right of every people to organize their own destiny through the freest possible expression of their collective will."

"The United States believes in freedom for all men and all nations, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of assembly and freedom of progress."

"The United States has no desire to impose their will upon any other people or to obstruct their efforts to improve their economic, social or political conditions."

"In this world, human freedom and human progress are inseparable."

"We want to give the common men and women of this world, who have borne the burdens and sufferings of war, a chance to enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom."

"We want the common men and women of this world to share in the rising standards of life which science makes possible in a free, peaceful and friendly world."

Vancouver, Oct. 3.
Carrying Mrs. Margaret Vining, named to teach Crown Prince Akihito English and American literature, and 500 Japanese volunteers, representatives, the United States Transporter Marine Falcon left yesterday for the Orient. The representatives came from all parts of Canada and the United States.—Associated Press.

"All she can do is figure things," Green admitted. "And that's all she's got with a one-track mind." —Associated Press.

Chess Club Meeting

(By Norman Preston)
Northam, Western Australia, Oct. 2.
The Marylebone cricketers enjoyed useful practice as the opening match of their tour of Australia began today in this small agricultural town of 5,000. At the close of play, they scored 188 for three wickets in reply to Northam's 123.

But whatever the result—and an M.C.C. win seems probable—the inhabitants appreciated the gesture of taking a Test team to this Empire outpost.

The success of Voce, Hammond, Hutton and Smith has been very pleasing.

Voce, still bulky and medium-paced, can do with plenty of work, but his pace claimed three victims in Northam's innings. Smith bowled in his very best country form, spinning the ball well on a fast pitch.

Edrich, apart from his good bowling, fielded well in the slips. In fact the feeling of the tourists generally was high-class.

The opposition was admittedly weak, which made the visitors' task easier, but at the same time the good quality of the M.C.C. players could be seen in the day's performance.

The batting of England, apart from Fingleton, who had a bad start, was topclass and I forecast many runs during the tour for our chief scorers.

Compton was brilliant, but he struck Hammond a nasty kidney blow with one drive and a ball mark could be clearly seen tonight, although the injury is not serious.

Hammond Pleases
Towards the close, shadows were spreading over the playing area, and Hammond pleased the spectators by not appealing when shadows began to cross the wicket.

The M.C.C. scorers were: Hutton 61, Cyril Washbrook 47, Fingleton 2, Dennis Compton not out 61, Walter Hammond not out 23, extras 4, total 188 for three.—Reuter.

Hammond Century
Walter Hammond, appropriately starting his captaincy of the M.C.C. team's tour with a century, overshadowed all others today when the M.C.C. beat Northam by an innings and 215 runs.

Hammond, with a magnificent display of drive, nonchalantly walked down the pitch, crashed the ball to the boundary and scored 131 runs before retiring to give the other batsmen a chance.

Hammond scored 108 of the 170 runs added before lunch to the M.C.C. overnight score of 189 for three wickets. He completed his century in 127 minutes and altogether batted 145 minutes, hitting two sixes and 19 fours.

Dennis Compton, with forceful driving, scored 84 in 84 minutes, hitting 11 fours.

The England team declared at 400 for six and Northam, facing a deficit of 280 runs, collapsed against the combination of speed and spin bowling of Edrich and Smith and were all out for 71, losing six wickets for 20 runs after tea.

Edrich took six wickets for 20 runs and Smith four for 18.—Reuter.

RONNIE JAMES
TO FIGHT
Melbourne, Oct. 3.
Director of Stadiums Limited, Dick Dean, announced today that Empire Lightweight champion Ronnie James would sail from England for Australia next week to defend his title in December.—Associated Press.

CHESS AWARDS
Moscow, Oct. 3.
The Soviet chess players who recently defeated the United States chess team have been awarded prizes totalling several thousands of rubles, the All-Union Committee on Affairs of Physical Culture and Sport said here yesterday.

Individual awards ranged from a thousand to five thousand rubles.—Associated Press.

RUGBY MATCHES
London, Oct. 2.
Results of rugby games played today were:
Rugby League: Lancashire Cup, Second round: Leigh 6 Oldham 11.
Rugby Union: Bristol 21 Clifton 6. Rugby 6 Leicester 10.—Reuter.

SCRATCHED
London, Oct. 2.
Murren and Duke have been officially scratched from the Commonwealth Handicap at Newmarket on Oct. 10.—Reuter.

HK SOCCER PLAYERS SUSPENDED

The first Emergency Committee Meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association was held yesterday in the offices of Messrs. Lo & Lo, Alexandra Building, to enquire into the circumstances in which three Chinese players signed Amateur forms this season for two Clubs in the Hong Kong Football League.

The Committee was composed of Messrs. J. Skinner, Lee Wai Tong, Captain L.G. Fowler, C.P.O. Rogers and Mr. L.F. do Sousa, Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Wong Ka Tsun, Chairman of the Association and ex-officio member of the Committee, was also present.

The Committee first dealt with the case of Leung Pak-wai, who had signed for and was registered by the Association for Kwong Wah and who later signed for Eastern and was registered for them. Leung played for Eastern on Sunday against S. China, without complying with the Transfer Regulations. After hearing the reasons, Leung was censured and suspended from participation in the Football League until such time as he has been properly transferred to Eastern.

Eastern Athletic Association was severely censured for their slackness in not complying with the rules regarding the transfer of this player.

The next case concerned Bing-shu and Chung Chung-a who were first registered for Sing Tao and later again signed forms for Eastern, for whom they were also registered.

Chung Chung-kun was also censured and suspended pending proper transfer.

In the case of Li Bing-shu, Mr. So Po-wai, Hon. Secretary of Eastern, admitted that Li Bing-shu and Li Tow were the same persons and played on Sunday. Li Bing-shu was registered for Sing Tao and he had signed forms for Eastern in the name of Lee Tow. His case was adjourned as he was not present.

On this count, Eastern were again severely censured.

The Committee also decided to inform Eastern: "That if there is any further occurrence of this nature, the Club would be suspended from further participation in competitions conducted by the H.K.F.A. until such time as the Council may think fit."

West Indies Have Worldbeating Team

(By "Recorder")
By the time the Olympic Games of 1948 come around the International Amateur Athletic Federation are to be confronted with a couple of posers that may lead to some very long and drawn out wrangling.

There have been occasions in the past when a leading contender for Olympic laurels did not come from a country affiliated to the I.A.A.F., but by the year after next there will be no fewer than five.

When British Guiana produced a strong contender in Dr. Phil Edwards, the 800 metres crack in 1948, the problem of which country Edwards was to run for was easily solved by the fact that he managed to become a naturalised Canadian through studying at McGill University in Canada.

Otherwise, British Guiana not being a member of the I.A.A.F., he could have done nothing better than anticipated as a spectator.

Looking toward 1948, however, we have MacDonald Bailey and A. S. Wint, Jamaicans, Herb McKenley and Lloyd LaBeach, from Trinidad, and Prince Adeyodun of Nigeria. Neither of these three Colonies re-affiliated to the I.A.A.F.

Prince Jumper
Bailey and Wint expect to run for Britain, McKenley and LaBeach will be qualified to run for the U.S. Prince Adeyodun may jump for Britain.

However, there is a possibility that the British West Indies, who send Olympic athletes for competition may decide to apply for the participation of the B.W.I. as a unit.

Should this be achieved, the Olympic Games will involve into a four-way struggle between the United States, Great Britain, Sweden and the British West Indies.

Should the B.W.I. win their point they stand an excellent chance of winning the Olympic Games.

MacDonald Bailey is the fastest man over 100 metres in the world today. Herb McKenley is the new holder of the 440 Yards record at 22 seconds. Both McKenley and Bailey are certain for places in the 200 metres run. Wint is the second fastest half-miler in the world today and should outrun the Swedish crack, Runo Gustafsson, by next year.

Unbeatable Team
LaBeach is one of the surnor prospects for the 400 metres Low Hurdles. With a team comprising McKenley, LaBeach, J. R. McCutcheon, MacDonald Bailey and LaBeach at anchor, the West Indies could outrun any other sprint relay team in the world by about five yards. Wint should also be able to place in the 400 metres and LaBeach in the long jump.

With Sweden noshing the United States out in the distance runs and the field events, with Patterson and Prince Adeyodun, apollous American hopes for sweeps in the high and long jumps, the West Indies, combining the shorter runs and 100 metres sprint, are expected to 500 metres, should be an unbeatable team.

Oakland, Calif., Oct. 3.
The first game of the post-season Pacific Coast League playoff series between the San Francisco Seals and the Oakland Oaks was postponed Wednesday night because of rain.—Associated Press.

In a friendly hockey game at Murray Parade Ground on Wednesday, Civil Affairs Unit 48 B.W.I. Commando by three goals.

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